

FACILITATING THE PERFORMANCE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT WORK BY AND ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

JUNE 12, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HÉBERT, from the Committee on Armed Services, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1180]

The Committee on Armed Services, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1180) to facilitate the performance of research and development work by and on behalf of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide the armed services with powers which are considered to be necessary to facilitate the carrying on of their research and development programs.

The recent war may truly be called the scientists' war. Of course, the most spectacular evidence of this is the development of the atomic bomb. Other known illustrations are the proximity fuze, the myriad applications of radar, recoilless weapons, and the use of infra-red in front-line combat. On the side of the enemy there were such things as the V-1 guided missile, the V-2 rocket, the sonic torpedo, and the snorkel submarine.

The significance of this for our national security in the future has been well stated by Dr. Vannevar Bush, in his report to the President entitled, "Science—The Endless Frontier":

We cannot again rely on our allies to hold off the enemy while we struggle to catch up. There must be more—and more adequate—military research in peacetime.

It must be remembered that on mobilization day the enemy will have a far greater number of men under arms than the Allied Nations. The logical answer on our part appears to be an equivalent counter-superiority in arms and equipment as a result of our "more—and more

adequate—military research in peacetime.” The truth of this statement has been demonstrated by the early experience of UN troops against the mass attacks of Communists in Korea.

As a result of that experience, funds have been made available for the acceleration of the research and development program.

Money alone, however, will not enable the military departments to meet their research and development obligations. They must have clear authority necessary to arrange and organize their research and development work so as to secure the maximum results for the funds expended. It is for that reason that the Armed Forces have joined in recommending the passage of H. R. 1180.

This proposal does not require the increase of current appropriations for research and development. The proposed legislation will result in no increased cost to the Government, except to the extent that unforeseen hazards may create liabilities under the indemnity provisions contained in section 5 of the proposed bill. It is impossible to foresee the extent of such claims under these provisions, or even whether justifiable claims will actually be made.

Experience has shown conclusively how research and development, its personnel, and its institutions, must have each of the elements of authority incorporated in this bill. This can be demonstrated by analyzing the bill section by section.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS

Section 1 provides for the establishment of research and development advisory committees or panels and the employment of such part-time advisory personnel in each of the military departments as they may deem necessary in carrying out their research and development activities. The wartime experience of the armed services has demonstrated that such committees or panels and part-time consultants are of immeasurable aid to the research and development programs of the armed services, because they focus the greatest scientific minds of the country on the planning and execution of the research and development projects of the armed services. The members of these committees or panels and such advisory personnel should be permitted to serve either with or without compensation, and should be exempted from the laws (secs. 281, 283, and 284 of title 18, U. S. Code) which contain certain statutory prohibitions and penalties which would be applicable to all Federal employees, for example, in regard to the participation in Government contracts or claims against the Government. The most competent persons and efficient firms are those we hope will accept appointments and contracts with the Government, and may be in a position to lay valid claims against the Government. These persons and firms should not be embarrassed by their inter-relationship while in Government service. This section would overcome the reluctance of such persons and firms and put them at ease in accepting such work. Past experience has shown that it is in the best interests of the United States to utilize the experience of the country's outstanding industrialists, scientists, and educators who might be unwilling to accept pay, or fearful of liabilities under the cited laws.

Section 2 authorizes the employment of scientific and technical persons, whether or not they are citizens of the United States. It is

common knowledge that many of the leading experts in these fields are noncitizens and this authority will permit the employment of such persons under the provisions of Public Law 600, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Section 3 provides for long-term contracts. Research and development programs must be planned far in advance in order to achieve and maintain superior weapons and equipment systems. The individual projects which contribute to the over-all programs are unpredictable as to results and as to the length of time required for completion. Continuing funds as authorized in Public Law 604, Eighty-first Congress, together with a 5-year contract term plus provision for additional 5-year contract renewals, will provide the necessary continuity. Under the proposed system the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress would not lose control over appropriated funds. In the case of each activity they would be presented annually, with a single figure, representing the "bank balance" of that activity. A large percentage of research and development activities are conducted by contract with civilian institutions. The inability of the military services to conform to established business practices in making long-term contracts seriously impairs this relationship. A prospective contractor hesitates to commit a highly trained staff, recruited with difficulty, for fear of termination of the work when the contract is on a short-term basis. Accelerated progress in critical fields may thus be retarded until a subsequent appropriation to cover an amendment or a new contract can be justified. Authority to place long-term contracts is considered essential to meet the foregoing requirements.

Section 4 provides for the furnishing of necessary research, developmental or test facilities to contractors, subject to adequate protection of the Government's interests therein. It is the committee's understanding that, under the provisions of this section, the military departments may utilize research and development funds for the furnishing or construction of equipment or facilities for the use of contractors where appropriate. Wartime experience indicates that situations arise in which contractors require special facilities for the performance of their contracts. Since in many cases these facilities would be of no use to them apart from the performance of such contracts, they are unable to provide the facilities at their own expense. On the other hand, to permit contract prices to include sufficient amounts to cover the cost of such facilities, would obviously be unfair to the Government in that the Government would, in effect, be not only buying the facilities, but would then leave them in the possession of the contractor. The solution proposed herein is to authorize the Government to provide such facilities, at the same time protecting its interest therein.

Section 5 provides authority for the military departments to agree to indemnify contractors against liability and loss resulting from injury to persons or damage to property arising out of the direct performance of a research and development contract, to the extent that such losses are not compensated by insurance or otherwise. In many cases, contractors are reluctant to undertake a research or development contract involving extremely hazardous new developments without adequate protection in the event of liability resulting from claims made as a result of damage from those experiments. No provision can be made

for such protection by including a reserve in the contract price, and the cost of insurance, if at all obtainable, would be prohibitive. The solution is for the Government to agree to indemnify such a contractor, subject to the safeguards provided in this section.

Section 6 provides authority for the Secretaries of the military departments, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General to promulgate regulations stating the extent to which vouchers for funds expended under any research and development contract shall require itemization or substantiation prior to payment. Universities and nonprofit institutions, in which much research is conducted, as well as some commercial organizations, are not equipped to handle the detailed vouchering procedures and auditing technicalities required. Difficulty is experienced in negotiating contracts with these institutions for that reason. Relaxed procedures were applied to contracts let by the Office of Scientific Research and Development during the war and proved highly satisfactory. The requirement of approval by the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General is an important safeguard on the extent to which this authority will be used.

Section 7 provides authority for the prompt publication of scientific and technical information developed by the departments, which will be extremely useful in disseminating such information. Frequently, it will be advantageous for the departments to avail themselves of specialized means of distribution of such information, such as the use of the services and mailing lists of appropriate learned societies. The current situation of inflation, increased costs, and the consequent shrinkage in media of publication of scientific work, plus increased scientific activity, has resulted in considerable difficulty in the publication of the findings of scientific work. Scientific progress is directly related to the prompt dissemination of technical data to others who are engaged in similar work. It is to the interest of the military service to assist in such dissemination of information, subject to security controls. This section excludes the publication of such material from the provisions of law which generally require that all printing for Government agencies shall be done at the Government Printing Office.

Section 8 authorizes the Secretaries of the military departments to delegate any authority provided by this act to the Under or Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, the Chiefs of the Technical Services, bureaus or offices, and to one assistant of each such chief. Such delegation of authority is normal and is considered essential in order to achieve the necessary facility and flexibility of operation.

There can be no question that the future security of our Nation depends largely upon our military research and development programs. The purpose of the proposed bill is to provide the armed services with adequate means for properly discharging their research and development functions.

As previously noted, it is impossible to predict unforeseen hazards which may create liabilities under the indemnity provisions contained in section 5 of the proposed bill. It is the intention of the committee that the departments continue the current policy of having contractors insure employees against hazards in doing research contract work where the premiums on such insurance are not prohibitively costly. It is recognized that some of the undertakings in the research and development contracts are so hazardous that they cannot be insured

in any amount. If such contracts are to be undertaken, and the committee agrees that they must, there is no other solution than that of having the Government agree to indemnify the contractor if liability should be sustained by him. Except for this possibility, the proposed legislation will result in no increased cost to the Government.

The proposed legislation is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for 1951 and it has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The Department of Defense recommends that it be enacted by the Congress as is evidenced by the report of the Secretary of Defense which is hereto attached and made a part of this report:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1951.

Hon SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation "to facilitate the performance of research and development work by and on behalf of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and for other purposes," together with a sectional analysis thereof.

This proposed legislation is a part of the Department of Defense Legislative Program for 1951 and it has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The Department of Defense recommends that it be enacted by the Congress.

Purpose of the legislation: The purpose of this legislation is to provide the military departments with administrative authority required to carry out research and development programs. General authority for research and development programs of the Departments of the Army and Air Force is provided by the Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949, while the Department of the Navy carries out its research and development program under the authority of the act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 779). The National Security Act of 1947, as amended, provides for the authority of the Secretary of Defense and the Research and Development Board with respect to all research and development programs of the Department of Defense. This legislation is not designed to affect such general authorities and relationships but merely to provide the military departments with administrative powers which are essential, in order to effectively implement the general authority to conduct such programs.

These essential powers are:

- (1) The appointment of research advisory committees;
- (2) The employment of alien scientists and technicians;
- (3) The periodic renewal of research contracts;
- (4) The furnishing of Government facilities;
- (5) The indemnification against damage loss, where the contractor is unable to procure insurance coverage;
- (6) A simplified voucher procedure, the requirements of which can be met by colleges, universities, institutes, and other contractors; and
- (7) The publication and dissemination of scientific and technical information.

Legislative references: Legislation similar to this proposal was introduced in the Eightieth Congress (S. 1560). S. 1560 was passed by the Senate (S. Rept. No. 1397), but was not reported out of the House Committee before adjournment.

The Army and Air Force Authorization Act of 1949 (Public Law 604, 81st Cong.) which was approved on July 10, 1950, authorized the Departments of the Army and Air Force to conduct, engage, and participate in research and development programs and to procure or contract for facilities, equipment, services, and supplies to effectuate such programs. That act also provided for the continued availability of appropriations to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for research and development.

Legislation identical with this proposal except for technical changes and the omission of authority for the continued availability of appropriations for research and development in the enclosed draft, was included in the Department of Defense legislative program for consideration by the Eighty-first Congress, second session, approved by the Bureau of the Budget, and introduced in the Congress (S. 3521 and H. R. 8352). No further action was taken by the Eighty-first Congress with respect to S. 3521 and H. R. 8352.

Cost and budget data: Enactment of the proposed legislation should result in no additional expenditure of public funds, except to the extent that unforeseen

hazards may create liabilities under the indemnity provisions of the proposed legislation. It is impossible to foresee the extent of claims under those provisions.

Department of Defense action agency: The Department of the Army has been designated as the representative of the Department of Defense for this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

MARX LEVA.

Existing comparable law is printed below on the left with the bill (H. R. 1180) on the right:

EXISTING COMPARABLE LAW

ARMY AND AIR FORCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1949—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIZATION

(Army Authority)

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army is hereby authorized to conduct, engage, and participate in research and development programs related to activities of the Army of the United States and to procure, or contract for the use of, such facilities, equipment, services, and supplies as may be required to effectuate such programs.

(Air Force Authority)

SEC. 205. The Secretary of the Air Force is hereby authorized to conduct, engage, and participate in research and development programs related to activities of the Air Force of the United States and to procure, or contract for the use of, such facilities, equipment, services, and supplies as may be required to effectuate such programs.

(Army, Navy, and Air Force Appropriation Authority)

SEC. 303. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Moneys appropriated to the Departments of the Army, Navy, or Air Force for procurement of technical military equipment and supplies, the construction of public works, and for research and development, including moneys appropriated to the Department of the Navy for the procurement, construction, and research and development of guided missiles, which are hereby authorized for the Department of the Navy, shall remain available until expended unless otherwise provided in the appropriation Act concerned.

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A BILL To facilitate the performance of research and development work by and on behalf of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and for other purposes

That each of the Secretaries of the military departments is hereby authorized to establish such advisory committees or panels as may be necessary for the conduct of the research and development activities of his department, and to employ such part-time advisory personnel as they may deem necessary in carrying out such activities. Persons holding other offices or positions under the United States for which they receive compensation, while serving as members of such committees, shall receive no additional compensation for such service. Other members of such committees and other part-time advisory personnel so employed may serve without compensation or may receive compensation at a rate not to exceed \$50 for each day of service, as determined by the appointing authorities.

Service of an individual as a member of any such advisory committee, or in any other part-time capacity for a department hereunder, shall not be considered as service bringing such individual within the provisions of section 281, 283, or 284 of title 18, United States Code, unless the act of such individual, which by such section is made unlawful when performed by an individual referred to in such section, is with respect to any particular matter which directly involves a department which such person is advising or in which such department is directly interested. The provisions of the Act of July 12, 1870 (Revised Statutes, 3679), as amended shall not apply to the acceptance of voluntary service of any member of any committee or panel authorized by this section.

SEC. 2. No provision of law prohibiting employment of or payment of compensation or expenses to any person not a citizen of the United States shall

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ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1946 (60 STAT. 779)

(Office of Naval Research)

* * * That there is hereby created and established in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy an Office of Naval Research, which shall be charged with such duties relating to (1) the encouragement, promotion, planning, initiation, and coordination, of naval research; (2) the conduct of naval research in augmentation of and in conjunction with the research and development conducted by the respective bureaus and other agencies and offices of the Navy Department; and (3) the supervision, administration, and control of activities within or on behalf of the Department of the Navy relating to patents, inventions, trade-marks, copyrights, royalty payments, and matters connected therewith; as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. All of the duties of this Office shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy and its orders shall be considered as emanating from him and shall have full force and effect as such.

SEC. 2. At the head of the Office of Naval Research there shall be a Chief of Naval Research, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of not to exceed three years, from among officers not below the grade of commander on the active list of the Navy. The Chief of Naval Research shall have the same rank and shall be entitled to the same pay, allowances, and privileges of retirement as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department.

SEC. 3. An officer on the active list of the Navy may be detailed as Assistant Chief of Naval Research, and such officer shall receive the highest pay of his grade and in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Chief of Naval Research, shall, until otherwise directed by the President as provided in Revised Statutes, section 179 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 6), perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish a Naval Research Advisory Committee, which shall consist of not exceeding fifteen persons to be appointed by the Secretary from those persons in civilian life who are preeminent in the fields of science, research, and development work. One

apply to any expert, scientific, technical, or professional person whose appointment or employment in connection with the research and development activities of the military departments is determined by the Secretary concerned to be necessary.

SEC. 3. Contracts of the military departments for services and use of facilities for research or development may be made for a term not to exceed five years, and may be extended for an additional period not to exceed five years, subject to the availability of appropriations therefor.

SEC. 4. Any contract of the military departments for research or development, or both, may provide for the acquisition or construction, by, or furnishing to, the contractor of such research, developmental, or test facilities and equipment as may be determined by the Secretary concerned to be necessary for the performance thereof. Such research, developmental, or test facilities and equipment, including specialized housing therefor, may be acquired or constructed at Government expense, and may be furnished to the contractor by lease, loan, or sale at fair value, and with or without reimbursement to the Government for the use thereof: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to authorize new construction or improvements having general utility: *Provided further*, That nothing contained herein shall be deemed to authorize the installation or construction of facilities on property not owned by the Government which would not be readily removable or separable without unreasonable expense or unreasonable loss of value, unless adequate provision is made in the contract for (1) reimbursement to the Government of the fair value of such facilities upon the completion or termination of the contract, or within a reasonable time thereafter, or (2) an option in the Government to acquire the underlying land, or (3) such other provisions as will in the opinion of the Secretary concerned be adequate to protect the Government's interest in such facilities: *And provided further*, That all moneys arising from sales or reimbursement under this section shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, except to the extent otherwise authorized by law with respect to contractor-acquired property.

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member of such committee will be from the field of medicine. The members of such committee shall serve for such term or terms as the Secretary may specify, and shall meet at such times as may be specified by the Secretary to consult with and advise the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of the Office of Naval Research. Each member of such committee shall be entitled to compensation in the amount of \$50 for each day or part of a day he shall be in attendance at any regularly called meeting of the committee, together with reimbursement for all travel expenses incident to such attendance: *Provided*, That nothing contained in sections 41, 109, and 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 93, 198, and 203); in Revised Statutes, section 190 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99); in section 19 (e) of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 (Public Law 395, Seventy-eighth Congress); or in any other provision of Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim proceeding, or matter involving the United States, shall apply to such persons solely by reason of their appointment to and membership on such committee.

SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for the Office of Naval Research to carry out its functions as provided for herein, including such sums as may be required for administrative expenses, and the conduct of research and development work in Government facilities and under contracts with private individuals, corporations, and educational or scientific institutions. Sufficient information relative to estimates of appropriations for research by the several bureaus and offices shall be furnished to the Chief of the Office of Naval Research to assist him in coordinating the Navy research program and the carrying out of such other duties as outlined in section 1.

(b) Any funds appropriated to enable the Office of Naval Research to carry out its functions as provided for herein shall, if obligated during the fiscal year for which appropriated, remain available for expenditure for four years following the expiration of the fiscal year for which appropriated. After such a four-year period, the unexpended balances of appropriations shall be carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 6. Within the limits of available appropriations, the Secretary of the

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SEC. 5. With the approval of the Secretary concerned, any contract of the military departments for research or development, or both, may provide that the Government will indemnify the contractor against either or both of the following, to the extent that they arise out of the direct performance of said contract and are not compensated by insurance or otherwise: (1) Liability on account of claims (including reasonable expenses of litigation or settlement of such claims) by third persons, including employees of the contractor, for death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property, arising as a result of a risk defined in the contract to be unusually hazardous: *Provided*, That any contract so providing shall also contain appropriate provisions for notice to the Government of suits or actions filed or claims made, against the contractor, with respect to any alleged liability for such death, bodily injury, or loss of or damage to property, and for control of or assistance in the defense of any such suit, action, or claims, by the Government, at its election; and (2) loss of or damage to property of the contractor arising as a result of a risk defined in the contract to be unusually hazardous: *And provided further*, That no payment shall be made by the Government under authority of this section unless the amount thereof shall first have been certified to be just and reasonable by the Secretary concerned or by an official of the department designated for such purpose by the Secretary. Any such payment may be made, with the approval of the Secretary concerned, out of any funds obligated for the performance of such contract or out of funds available for research and development work and not otherwise obligated; or out of any funds appropriated by the Congress for the making of such payments.

SEC. 6. Each of the Secretaries of the military department is authorized to prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense and of the Comptroller General of the United States, regulations for his department stating the extent to which vouchers for funds expended under any contract for research or development, or both, shall be subject to itemization, substantiation, or certification prior to payment, without regard to the limitations of other laws relating to the expenditure of public funds and accounting therefor.

SEC. 7. Each of the Secretaries of the military departments is authorized to arrange for the publication of scientific and technical information resulting from

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Navy, and, by direction of the Secretary, the Chief of the Office of Naval Research and the chiefs of all bureaus of the Navy Department may enter into contracts, or amendments or modifications of contracts, for services and materials necessary for the making and securing of reports, tests, models, apparatus, and for the conducting of research, without performance or other bonds, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 41, sec. 5), section 3718 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 561), section 3719 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 562), section 3720 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 563), section 3722 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 572), and may make advance, progress, and other payments with respect to such contracts without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 529): Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the use of the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Office of Naval Research, as in his judgment may be necessary and appropriate, such research and development functions as are now assigned to the various bureaus and other agencies and offices of the Navy Department, together with any or all personnel, buildings, facilities, and other property used in the administration thereof, including without limitation the Special Devices Division and the Naval Research Laboratory.

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947, AS
AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY
ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1949.

(Research and Development Board)

"SEC. 214. (a) There is hereby established in the Department of Defense a Research and Development Board (hereinafter in this section referred to as the 'Board'). The Board shall be composed of a Chairman, who shall be the head thereof and who shall, subject to the authority of the Secretary of Defense and in respect to such matters authorized by him, have the power of decision on matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Board, and two representatives from each of the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, to be designated by the Secretaries of their respective Departments. The Chairman shall be appointed from civilian life

the research and development activities of his department, so as to further the full dissemination of information of scientific value consistent with the national interest without regard to the provisions of section 87 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (28 Stat. 662), as amended, or of section 2 of the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 762), as amended.

SEC. 8. Each of the Secretaries of the military departments is authorized to delegate any authority provided by this Act to the Under Secretary or any Assistant Secretary of his department and, except the authority under the second proviso in section 4 hereof, the said Secretaries may delegate any authority provided by this Act to the chiefs of the technical services, bureaus, or offices and to one assistant to each such chief. The power to negotiate, execute, and administer contracts for research or development, or both, may be further delegated, subject to the provisions of any other applicable law.

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by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive compensation at the rate of \$14,000 a year. The purpose of the Board shall be to advise the Secretary of Defense as to the status of scientific research relative to the national security, and to assist him in assuring adequate provision for research and development on scientific problems relating to the national security.

"(b) Subject to the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense, the Board shall perform the following duties and such other duties as the Secretary of Defense may prescribe:

"(1) preparation of a complete and integrated program of research and development for military purposes;

"(2) advising with regard to trends in scientific research relating to national security and the measures necessary to assure continued and increasing progress;

"(3) coordination of research and development among the military departments, and allocation among them of responsibilities for specific programs;

"(4) formulation of policy for the Department of Defense in connection with research and development matters involving agencies outside the Department of Defense; and

"(5) consideration of the interaction of research and development and strategy, and advising the Joint Chiefs of Staff in connection therewith.

"(c) When the Chairman of the Board first appointed has taken office, the Joint Research and Development Board shall cease to exist and all its records and personnel shall be transferred to the Research and Development Board.

"(d) The Secretary of Defense shall provide the Board with such personnel and facilities as the Secretary may determine to be required by the Board for the performance of its functions."

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